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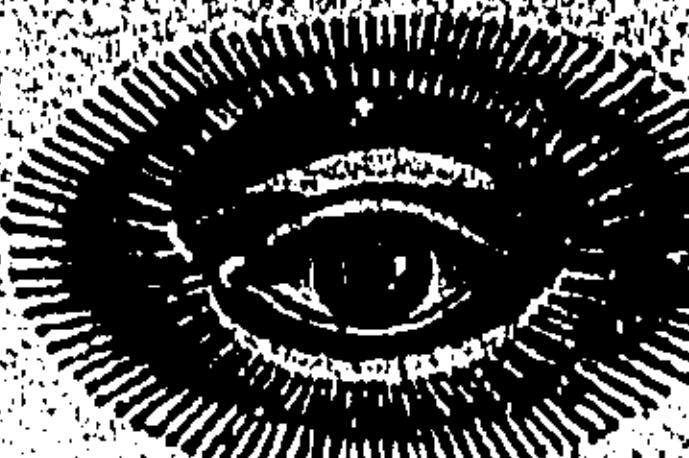
China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,760 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1928.

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Hong Kong's Only European Optician.
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Registered Optometrist by Canadian Govt. Exam.
Personal Attention.

CHANCES OF WAR.

KWANGSI FACTION SEEKS REVENGE.

A BAD SIGN.

Canton Troops May Now Oppose Ironsides.

LIKELIHOOD OF CONFLICT AROUND CHINA NEW YEAR.

Chances of further war near Canton are rapidly dwindling as the Kwangsi faction is showing a tendency to administer punishment to military corps which did not side with it in the crisis two months ago.

With General Li Chai-sum back at the head of affairs, units in the Kwangsi army are moving out as if to give battle to the Ironsides. In the West River, half a battalion of Papersides has been disarmed.

Such news will, of course, be disquieting to merchants who had hoped for conditions approximating to peace. Hostilities so close to China New Year are likely to have an adverse effect but hope has not been abandoned.

PAPERSIDES CHASED.

Reports from Canton, inspired by official or semi-official sources, must be accepted with reserve. However, overnight news points to a campaign against the Ironsides being possible.

Then friction is increasing between the Government and the 5th Army under General Li Foolum (known as the Papersides) who control Honam, on the opposite side of the River to Canton. A belated despatch admits that a battalion of Papersides, on garrison duty in the West River, was pursued by the Kwangsi faction's 13th division, prior to Canton being re-entered.

Policy Viewed with Alarm.

The 13th division was proceeding to Samshui to join comrades marching down the West River. Near the point of assembly was a Paperside battalion which remained on the other side's approach. Half the men in the unit, about 250 strong, were disarmed. Then the Kwangsi leaders are forcing General Li Chai-sum to order the Papersides out of Honam, so that they can be dealt with away from the fastness of their own stronghold. Because the Papersides have maintained power in Honam for years, the people there view the Kwangsi intentions with alarm.

Doubt in War Reports.

It is still maintained that the Ironsides, having withdrawn to the upper East River, have come in contact with Kwangsi troops endeavouring to reach Canton from Swatow.

Now that Canton is again in the hands of Kwangsi troops there is no necessity for the Kwangsi leaders at Swatow to march back, especially as the greatly superior force of Ironsides bars the way.

Another obstacle in the way is the Soviet Government and its Communist army in the hinterland of Bias Bay.

Still, reports persist that the Kwangsi expedition from Swatow (marching in support of General Li Chai-sum) has been defeated twice by the Ironsides in the East River basin.

Protecting the Railway.

Commandeering of native craft by troops of the Canton Government has also caused uneasiness as it is believed that the boats will be used to transport Kwangsi troops to Sheldunk, a large town situated at the point where the Kowloon-Canton Railway crosses the East River, 40 miles east of Canton.

Then some of the shallow-draught ships in the Canton Navy

CHIANG REINSTATED.

Nationalist Fortunes Not Changed.

LOOKING FOR HELP.

Generalissimo Flirting With Hankow Leaders.

Very much the same as before Chiang Kai-shek "resigned" a few months ago, with the Party still divided against itself.

As briefly as possible, that would sum up the Nationalist fortunes to-day with Chiang Kai-shek reinstated as Generalissimo.

When his Generals brought pressure to bear on him, he withdrew. There is no guarantee that the recalcitrant Generals have been won over to him again.

In fact, the armies under the Kwangsi military faction and several others who surrendered from the Northern side are still opposed to him.

Seeking Support Everywhere.

Having to seek support wherever he can, Chiang Kai-shek has clung to a section of politicians whom he has accused before of being Leftists, Pinks and Reds. These are led by Mr. Wang Ching-ching (in temporary exile) and are known as the Canton clique.

General Ho Ying-ching's army—numbered the 1st—has stuck to Chiang Kai-shek. Now there is a possibility that the units in the former Hankow Army, numbering at least 50,000 men, are treating with Chiang Kai-shek.

Competing for Services.

This Hankow Army bitterly opposed Chiang Kai-shek at one time. Then it was defeated by an expedition from Nanking, led by General of the Kwangsi faction.

At one time the Hankow Army was going to join up with the Kwangsi faction but it is now holding out for better terms with Chiang Kai-shek a competitor for its services.

Although troops have been recalled from the Shantung front to protect Chiang Kai-shek and his new Government at Nanking, the Northerners continue to do badly, but they still hope that Chiang Kai-shek's administration will be humbled by his former supporters. Our political correspondent.

Shanghai, To-day.

Mr. C. C. Wu has petitioned the Nanking Government to recall his appointment. He says he believes that the time is not ripe to take up the revision of Treaties with the United States.

It is believed that the outstanding feature in the coming Spring will be a struggle for power between the Kwangsiites and the pro-Chiang Kai-shek division on the Fukien frontier.

Shanghai, To-day.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan will leave Egypt to-morrow for Rome on a State visit to the King and Queen of Italy. Their Majesties will last two weeks.

Their Afghan Majesties will then proceed to Paris, where they will

REDS ROUTED.

Pro-Canton Troops Win Near Pakkal.

Fort Bayard, Dec. 31. Communists in the southern peninsula of Kwangtung province have been trounced by troops loyal to the Canton Government.

Up till a few days ago, the Lui-chow peninsula had been clear of trouble. Then troops from the port of Pakthoi and from Lui-chow fought a Communist band at On-po, a large market town two days from Pakthoi. The troops are following up their victory and pursuing the Reds on to Limkong, Fachow, and Kochow. Lui-chow and On-po are quiet again.

There are very few foreigners at Lui-chow just now. Two of them had to go inland for a few days and the only one left was a lady who was among 60,000 Chinese. Conditions have improved a good deal of late. An occasional correspondent.

[Note: This part of Kwangtung has not been involved in the recent struggle between the Kwangsi faction and the Ironsides because it was out of reach of the main armies.]

SHANGHAI OUTRAGE.

TOBACCO CO. EMPLOYEE SHOT.

Shanghai, Yesterday. A workman of the British-American Tobacco Company was killed in a shooting affray at Nanking early on Tuesday morning. British Naval Wireless.

SUBMARINE'S FATE.

Special Committee to Investigate.

SOME BODIES RECOVERED.

Personal Expenses of A Congressman.

Washington, Yesterday. It is announced that President Coolidge is considering the appointment of a special Committee to investigate the submarine S4, Peking, to Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, on December 22, protesting against the sinking of the "Irene" on October 20, requesting an expression of regret for the violation of China's sovereignty, compensation and indemnity for the persons dead and injured, for the cargo and for the ship lost, also adequate punishment of the Commander of the submarine L4 and the surrender of the seven persons detained in Hong Kong for trial. Reuter.



RETRIEVED SUBMARINE S4. Reuter's American Service.

Everything Possible Done.

Baton, Yesterday.

Mr. F. La Guardia, a member of the House of Representatives, following 38 hours' voyage in submarine S8, which executed various evolutions, including diving, has decided not to deliver in Congress a vigorous speech which he had prepared attacking the Government for failing to release the men imprisoned in Submarine S4.

Mr. La Guardia declares that he found that everything possible was done for the lost men. He now proposes to advocate larger submarines and higher wages for the "brave men who risk their lives daily in them." Reuter's American Service.

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FRESH AND FINE.

N.E. winds, fresh, fine; to cloudy, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The anticyclone has weakened slightly and spread eastward. Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

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be the guests of the French Republic.

They will arrive in London at the end of February on a State visit to King George and Queen Mary.

The British Minister in Afghanistan, Sir Francis Humphreys, is on his way home from Kabul to discuss with the Foreign Secretary and officials of the Court the arrangements for the visit. The arrangements will require a good deal of detailed attention because the ladies of the party, though they are ignoring some conventions for the purpose of their European visit, must have regard to the restrictions imposed by their religion.

British Naval Wireless.

Nanking Appointments.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Mr. T. V. Soong has been officially appointed Finance Minister of the Nanking Government, and Mr. Sun Po as Minister of Construction, which is apparently a new portfolio.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi is appointed acting Foreign Minister during the absence of Mr. C. C. Wu, who has been appointed special delegate to America to negotiate a Treaty between the Nationalist Government and the United States.

It is understood that Dr. Wang

Cheng-ting has been offered the

Foreign portfolio, but at the present time it has not been accepted.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital.....\$100,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up.....\$25,000,000
Reserve Fund.....\$25,000,000
Sterling.....\$25,000,000
Silver.....\$10,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$20,000,000

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Hong Kong, 13th September, 1927.

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FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. C. Hyne,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 13th September, 1927.

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Paid-up Capital.....\$8,000,000.00

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IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

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Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

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Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

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These offices have safe deposit boxes to let.

London Bankers—The Provincial Bank Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.

Hong Kong, 20th July, 1927.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000.

Reserve fund.....Yen 95,500,000

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Dairen (Daging), Seattle.

Fengtien (Mukden), Shanghai.

Hamburg, Shimomotsu.

Hong Kong, Singapore.

Kashgar, Soerabaya.

Kobe, Sydney.

London, Tientsin.

Los Angeles, Tsinan.

Lyons, Tsinan.

Manila, Tsinan.

Nagasaki, (Temporarily closed).

Navya.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits to be obtained for fixed periods.

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WANTED.—No. 1 House Boy, good wages and position for suitable applicant. Apply stating previous experience and age to Box No. 521, care of "China Mail."

POSITION WANTED.—Chinese Young Man, well educated, seeks Position in any capacity. Please apply Box No. 522, care of "China Mail."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Asia East, first floor. Terms moderate.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1928,

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

FINE SELECTION OF NEW

SEKIN RUGS AND CARPETS

Various Sizes and Designs)

and

A Nice Assortment of

Fine Foochow Lacquer Ware.

Comprising:

Cigarette Cases, Card Boxes, Picture Frames, Collar Boxes, Pen Holders and Sticks, etc., etc.

On View from 2 o'clock p.m.

Thursday, the 5th January, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 4th January, 1928.

ON

TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1928,

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios

Comprising:

Five-coloured Vases, Plates, Screens, Bronze Ware, Cloisonné Vases, Incense Burners and Flower Pots, Old Embroideries, Lacquered and Blackwood Screens and Stools, etc., etc.

On View from Monday, the 9th January, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 5th January, 1928.

NOTICES.

CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL

THE CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL will REOPEN on MONDAY, 9th January, 1928.

Entrance Examinations will be held, at 9 a.m. on FRIDAY, 6th January, when the Head Master will be present to interview parents.

Hong Kong, 5th January, 1928.

CYMDEITHAS DEWI SANT,

HONG KONG.
(St. David's Society, Hong Kong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in Mr. D. J. Lewis' Office, (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), Prince's Building, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1928, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:

(a) To receive the Report of the Committee and the Statement of accounts for the past year;
(b) To elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year;
(c) To consider the manner in which St. David's Day shall be celebrated.

All persons of Welsh nationality whether members or not are invited to attend.

Dated the 5th January, 1928.

G. S. HUGH-JONES,
Hon. Secretary.

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

SPEECHES AT THE ANNUAL DINNER.

REMARKABLE PARADOX.

Last week we published from the "China Express and Telegraph" the list of those present at the annual dinner of the China Association and the speech of Lord Southborough, the President, who presided. The following concludes the report of the proceeding:

Viscount Peel said, he highly appreciated the honour of being the guest of the China Association and being asked to respond to the toast of His Majesty's Government. Affairs connected with China were, of course, in charge of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, though as a member of the Cabinet he naturally shared that responsibility, when he thought of the difficulties connected with China he felt, perhaps rather glad that his right honourable friend was in charge of that Department—(laughter)—and that he (the speaker) was not standing in his place. There was hardly anybody he could think of who was so competent to propose the health of His Majesty's Ministers as Lord Southborough, representing for so many years as he did the permanent element in the Government as opposed to the temporary or fleeting element of which he (Viscount Peel) was humble representative. It so happened that his Department did have some official connection with China—with properties and leases in the Concessions, and he was informed that the value of these properties and leases was a good deal greater five years ago than it was to-day. Their chairman made a true observation when he said that nowadays the Government had to consider the whole world and that, he thought, was the whole difficulty of Government to-day—that every case, every problem, had got to be considered not only in the light of the special features surrounding it, but in the light of the general situation. The chairman dwelt on the wide responsibilities of the Government and the Cabinet to-day. He (Viscount Peel) had been reading in the newspapers that they thought the Cabinet was rather too large and that its duties could be better performed by a body half the size. If that was so he would be very sorry for the half that was left. He would be very glad to be of the half that was removed. (Laughter). He had a very great sympathy with the attitude of Lord Palmerston, but he thought many would feel that the application of Lord Palmerston's methods in furtherance of his policy would be a thousand times more difficult to apply to-day than it was sixty or seventy years ago. Contemplating the situation in China to-day, he was well aware that a great many of their countrymen had suffered great loss, he was conscious that many had been reduced from affluence to poverty; he was confident also that even the wealthiest traders among the Chinese themselves must have suffered great losses. During the last few years there had also been—it was almost commonplace to say it—the results of the war settlement. They had had to cope with an astonishing growth of political self-consciousness. In China an observer like Sir Francis Aglen had seen it growing up before the war, but it had grown enormously since then. That

self-consciousness had grown up throughout the Far East and in India and had not diminished their difficulties. They had another example of it in Russia, whose peculiar people desired to involve the entire world in the revolution of which they themselves had been the victims in their own country. They were people who were suffering themselves from the application of anarchy to the economic structure of their country and they desired to apply that anarchy to all the civilised countries in the world. They had failed, very largely because they had come in contact with far more suitable conditions in the West, and because they had such simple conceptions of the minds and the security of the Western people.

Then there was another fact—the remarkable position of the British business community in China itself. It was a very extraordinary paradox that those very conditions of inferiority with which foreigners were regarded in China and which made them to be segregated in special parts in China had been twisted round and were now interpreted as a sign of Chinese inferiority. What was an insult to the foreigners originally was now an insult to the Chinese themselves. No more curious change had happened than the new aspect of affairs in China. Russia having failed in the West had turned her face to the East and tried to apply some of her peculiar methods in China, concentrating hatred against the British. The great thing about the Russians in that country was that they seemed to attain popularity for a short time and after that people got tired of them, whereas for the British friendship grew in proportion as they were known. That perhaps represented one of the peculiar differences in psychology between these two great nations. He thought they would agree that any British Government would have found great difficulty in dealing with the state of affairs which they had to contend with in China. Other countries, he thought, might have found it even more difficult, judging at least by their actions in dealing with matters in China. It was rather remarkable and unusual to come across prescience in Government, but it was some years since the British Government became fully alive to the changes going on in China, and addressed themselves in the spirit of statesmanship to the matter. It was dealt with at the Washington Conference and in other ways, and a very liberal view was taken of the situation. Difficulties arose, and several years elapsed before the Tariff Conference was sent out to China. But there again great difficulties met the Government, and he was wondering how Lord Palmerston himself, with all his capacity, would have dealt with them.

Almost Impossible Task. The Conference went on the theory that there was one government for the whole of China. Actually the theory of a unified China had ceased to have almost any existence. The Tariff Conference came to an end and the British Government then found it itself with the very difficult problem of trying to deal with several governments in China. It even tried the almost impossible task of recognising chaos itself, but one thing it did not try was to interfere between the different warring factions. It did not try to gamble on one faction, or put its money on one horse in the extreme unlikelihood that that horse was going to win. It did not do that when offered advice from one particular quarter. He remembered it was advised to put all its money on the Cantonese Government by one political party. It abstained from that action, and he noticed among those who urged the Government to that course a great reticence in recalling their advice. The Chairman had referred to the action of the Government in taking safeguards. That, he thought, met with universal support. (Applause). He did not think at the time that it was a very easy decision. There were plenty of arguments against it. They were told that they were going to commence a great war of political self-consciousness. In China an observer like Sir Francis Aglen had seen it growing up before the war, but it had grown enormously since then. That

Mr. L. N. Leefe, Chairman of the Committee, in proposing the "Health of the Guests," said that great as had been the anxieties and cares of those in England controlling the affairs of the Association, they recognised that the burden of those living in China had been a heavier one to bear. The size of the gathering showed how wide was the interest taken in affairs in China, and as their circle of interest grew wider, necessarily of method must of course be more difficult to attain. There had been, for instance, ardent adherents in England of the exponents in China of the "Nationalist Party"—their sentiments must now be rather akin to those of the father of the prodigal son before he returned home. (Laughter). There had been those who were slow to be convinced of the need of sending the Defence Force to Shanghai but there was no doubt that H.M. Government, in augmenting the forces of the Crown on the China Coast, had brought immense relief to British residents in China. (Applause). He welcomed, on behalf of the Association, Lord Stanhope, who, by virtue of his office as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, was so closely associated with the service to which they all owed so much. (Applause). Sir Edward Hilton Young was closely connected with their affairs, having presided at the absence of Lord Southborough owing to ill-health, over the meetings of their allied body, the China Committee.

They were always glad to welcome representatives from the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. He was grateful to learn, from a recent announcement in "The Times," that an agreement had been come to by the Ministers of the Great Powers for the suppression of piracy in South China waters. (Applause). He noted that the agreement had to be referred to the respective Governments, and trusted that approval would shortly be obtained, for it was on the lines of co-operation with the Great Powers and with those interests in China herself which placed law and order before personal gain that we could best hope to reach the goal to which we were all directed. (Applause). He welcomed all the visitors that evening, and he coupled with the toast the names of Lord Stanhope and Sir Edward Hilton Young. (Applause).

The Navy. Lord Stanhope, in reply, said it was very seldom, in these days, they found sympathy or a good word for the Admiralty and naval services. (Cries of "No, no, no"). So many people in these days were as if the Navy was a back number. (Cries of "No, no, no"). Well, he was glad to find so obvious an opinion expressed by the members of that Association that they preferred the services of the Navy. (Applause). It might interest them to know how long it took the Navy to be ready when it was needed.

On January 17 orders were sent to Malta for the First Cruiser Squadron to proceed to China, and on January 19, two days later, that squadron of five ships sailed. (Applause). On January 14 orders were issued that a battalion of Royal Marines should be equipped for service in the Far East and sent to China. Three naval ports, Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport had each to find one and a third companies, and these were ready to move on January 17, which was a Monday. (Applause). They arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th, went on board on the 24th, and the first time they set foot on land again was in Shanghai, five weeks later. (Applause). There they had many duties to perform. They had to guard a front of seven and a half miles on the opposite side of the river, and soon after they began this task the Chinese boatmen went on strike. That, however, did not discourage the Marines. Those who had been trained in motor transport work undertook to run the engines of the motor boats, and the officers became coxswains, and the outcome was that the service proceeded to run very much as before. (Applause). Then, finding that they could be done without, the Chinese came back to work. (Laughter). Had he (Lord Stanhope) realised that he was to speak he should have drawn two officers of the Naval Marines, whom he happened to meet on his return from Malta quite recently, and asked them more of their experiences. Both were serving in gunboats plying up the Yangtze River, and he realised full well from what they told him what those who were protecting British trade had to go through and the Chinese boatmen went on strike. That, however, did not discourage the Marines. Those who had been trained in motor transport work undertook to run the engines of the motor boats, and the officers became coxswains, and the outcome was that the service proceeded to run very much as before. 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LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KITANO MARU Saturday, 14th January.

HARUNA MARU Saturday, 28th January.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 18th January, 1928.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

AWA MARU Wednesday, 11th January.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

GINYO MARU Monday, 8th February, 1928.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU Friday, 20th January.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

†TATSUO MARU Tuesday, 7th February, 1928.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

†DURBAN MARU Tuesday, 10th January.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

†HAKODATE MARU Friday, 6th January.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 20th January.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

†TOTTORI MARU (Moji direct) Thursday, 5th January, 1928.

KATORI MARU Monday, 8th January, 1928.

†MORIOKA MARU Friday, 13th January.

†TAJIMA MARU Friday, 18th January.

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LONDON, HAVRE about the 23rd January, 1928.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
CHENONORUAU	A	—	17th Jan. 1928
ANGERS	B	—	—
D'ARTAGUAN	A	16th December	21st Jan.
G. METZINGER	A	30th December	1st Feb.
SPHINK	A	15th January	15th Feb.
POETON	A	27th January	29th Feb.
			15th Mar.
			27th Mar.

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CHINESE DROWNED.

NEGLIGENCE OF LAUNCH COXSWAIN.

JURY'S FINDING.

TICKET STOPPED.

INQUIRY INTO RIVER COLLISION.

COURT'S FINDING.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday Mr. W. Scholefield and a Coroner's jury concluded the inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of six Chinese who were drowned as the result of jumping overboard from a motor launch which caught fire whilst the deceased and others who had a lucky escape from a similar fate were on picnic off Taipeh on November 27 last.

After the Coroner had addressed the jury at length touching upon the various aspects of the disaster as brought out in evidence during the inquiry, he gave the jury the following eight questions for consideration.

1. Q.—What was the cause of the outbreak of the fire?

A.—The outbreak was a pure accident.

2. Q.—What degree of blame attaches to the Coxswain in charge of the boat?

A.—There seems to have been negligence on the part of the coxswain in not remedying the deficiencies of the engine and of failing to prevent the overcrowding of the launch.

3. Q.—Does any blame attach to the rest of the crew? If so, in what respect?

A.—No blame attaches to the crew.

4. Q.—Do you consider that any blame attaches to the Police officers at Sakung as regards the overcrowding of the launch?

A.—The police at Sakung are not to be blamed as regards the "On Lee" at the time was absent from the bridge at the time of the collision without having been properly relieved for which very grave offence we adjudge that his Certificate of Competency as Extra Master be suspended for one year and that a Certificate of Competency as 1st Mate (Foreign Going) be issued to him for that period.

Lost Their Heads.

6. Q.—What more could have been done to prevent or mitigate the fire?

A.—More could have been done if the crew had not lost their presence of mind.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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LAUNCH & JUNK.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A COXSWAIN.

A collision occurred in the harbour yesterday between a steam launch and a trading junk, resulting in the latter being damaged.

According to the master of trading junk T-4612-H, at about 5 p.m. yesterday, the junk was sailing in the harbour bound for Yaumati Typhoon Shelter with a cargo of bricks on board, when just off the Star Ferry wharf a steam launch, painted black with a yellow funnel, backed into the harbour from the Praya wall between the Star Ferry and Blake Pier. The master of the junk shouted to the coxswain of the launch to stop, but he did not do so, and ran into the junk, striking her amidships on the port side. Damage was done to the junk to the extent of \$150. The junk master alleges that when he first sighted the launch and called out to it, it was 50 yards away, and, he asserts, the collision could easily have been averted had the launch stopped immediately the warning was given.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The M.V. "Viminale" (D. & Co.) sailed from Aden on December 5, and is due here to-day.

The M.V. s.s. "Canton" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Rotterdam on November 22, and is due here to-day.

The B. I. s.s. "Garmula" left Kobe for this port on December 29 at 4 p.m., and is due here to-day.

P. & O. s.s. "Morea" left Shanghai for this port on January 8 at 4 p.m. with the Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

The M.V. "Deli" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Rotterdam on December 6 and is due here on or about January 13.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai on December 31, and is due here on or about January 19.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Viminale" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after January 1.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Viminale," are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after Jan. 11.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Angers" are advised to send in claims to the Agent, before January 12.

POLISH MARINE.

A report from Warsaw states that the Voivodship of Silesia has recently been in negotiation with the Polish Ministry of Commerce and Industry in connection with a programme of co-operation in the extension of the Polish commercial fleet. An agreement has now been reached, and according to this

Eastern Upper Silesia, as its contribution, will purchase two merchant ships of 5,000 tons each. These vessels are to be used for the transport of Polish coal exports.

In recognition of this service on the part of Eastern Upper Silesia for the benefit of Polish shipping, Dr. Kvitkovski, Polish Minister of Commerce, has nominated a Silesian representative to sit on the Administrative council of the Polish State Fleet.

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KALYAN	9,144	Noon	Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,156	9th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
DELTA	8,097	27th Jan.	Straits and Bombay
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
NELORE	6,683	11th Mar.	Marseilles & London
* KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
KARMALA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,936	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
* KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,594	14th April	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,933	28th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHGAR	9,008	11th May	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,936	22th May	Marseilles & London

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SANTHIA	7,104	20th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

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WA	10,986	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
LORE	6,855	18th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
IBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
VA	9,185	2nd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
EDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Osaka & Yokohama
DA	6,955	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
SGORE	5,283	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
GHMR	8,985	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
YAN	9,144	19th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
UTUA	10,945	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ALBANS	4,600	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
BORE	6,252	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
REEA	10,953	20th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ASHCAR	9,005	1st April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,936	26th April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	5,155	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	22nd Jan.
S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY"	Via Suez Canal	20th Feb.
S.S. "TEYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	9th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM"	Via Suez Canal	23rd Mar.
S.S. "RHESUS"	Via Suez Canal	6th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKEE"	Via Suez Canal	20th Apr.

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LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

Malwa (5,979) British, from London, Singapore—Mackinnon Mackenzie—166 passengers, 660 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 400 tons general (through).

Huipan (1,205) British, from Phuket, Holhov, B. & S.—14 passengers, 1,200 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 25 tons general (through).

Antung (2,107) British, from Singapore, Amoy—B. & S.—1,100 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 400 tons general (through).

Cheong Shing (1,206) British, from Tongku, Shanghai—Jardine's—5 passengers, 2 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 200 tons general (through).

Sinkiang (1,516) British, from Canton, B. & S.—150 tons general cargo (through).

Victorous (4,753) American, from Port Arthur, Amoy—Admiral Oriental—406 tons oil and wax for Hong Kong, 15 tons oil and wax (through).

Elbridge (4,82) American, from Seattle, Amoy—American Mail—300 tons lumber for Hong Kong, 1,500 tons lumber (through).

President Jefferson (8,443) American, from San Francisco, Shanghai—American Mail—410 passengers, 1,751 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,874 tons general (through).

Limchow (4,116) French, from Haiphong, Hoioh—Sino Kee—61 passengers, 2,600 tons general cargo (through).

Andre Lebon (7,375) French, from Yokohama, Shanghai—M.M.—187 passengers, 17 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 600 tons general (through).

Van Heutz (2,720) Dutch, from Swatow, J.C.L.—1,890 passengers, 560 tons general cargo (through).

Tjilasarea (4,394) Dutch, from Batavia—J.C.L.—93 passengers, 2,755 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,000 tons general (through).

Bintang (1,735) Danish, from Bangkok, Swatow—Kwong Nguan Seng—12 passengers, 801 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Fukui Maru (1,208) Japanese, from Swatow—M.B.K.

Hayana Maru (3,460) Japanese, from Osaka, Moji—O.S.K.—660 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Paling Maru (1,667) Japanese, from Canton, N.Y.K.—5 passengers, 2 tons general cargo (through).

Shina Maru (1,51) Japanese, from Sandakan, Gimble—2,010 tons general cargo, for Hong Kong.

Mexico Maru (2,556) Japanese, from Yokohama, Moji—O.S.K.—38 passengers, 87 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,531 tons general (through).

Mikiesan Maru (1,962) Japanese, from Miike—Mitsui—3,000 tons coal for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Autau—Fook Hoi—65 passengers, 3 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Shin Hing (114) Chinese, from Macao—Hoo Hing—40 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Wong Shek Kung (1,044) Chinese, from Saigon—Kwong Heng Hing—12 passengers, 1,700 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Macassar: Tjikini.
For Kobe: La Vegas.
For Macao: Shiu Hing.
For Canton: Linan.

For Swatow: Yu Sang, Menado Maru.
For Shanghai: Canton, Emp. of Russia.

For Manila: Pres. Jefferson, Eldridge.
For Batu Pahat: Malay Maru.

For Amoy: Sinkiang.
For Moji: Totteri Maru.
For Dairen: Ryoho Maru.
For Tsingtao: Yetju Maru.

Clearances.

For Singapore: Van Hentz.
For Swatow: Kwoh Man Hing.

Shipping Abstract.

In Arrivals. Departures Port

British 6 4 27
Japanese 6 5 10
Chinese 3 1 14
Danish 1 0 1
Dutch 2 1 6
French 2 0 3
American 3 3 1
Swedish 0 1 0
Mexican 0 0 1
Norwegian 0 0 1
Portuguese 0 0 3

23 15 73

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BIRTH.

NOWERS.—On January 4, 1928, at the Peak Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nowers, a son.

Hong Kong, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1928.

"IRENE" PIRACY ECHO.

According to a Chinese news agency the Chinese Foreign Office in Peking has sent a lengthy protest to the British Minister against the sinking of the s.s. "Irene" on October 22. The "demands" made in the course of that protest are quite formidable—for Peking—including an indemnity and compensation in respect of the dead and injured, the cargo, and the loss of the steamer, besides an apology for the alleged violation of Chinese sovereignty and "adequate punishment" of the Commander of the British submarine L4.

It would be interesting to know what the Peking Foreign Office would have done if it had found itself in the same position as the Commander of L4 when he first spotted the pirates taking the "Irene" into Bias Bay? Knowing the dreadful and notorious reputation of this pirate haunt, would it callously have left the captain of the "Irene," his officers, and his crew to the tender mercies of the pirates? Would it have considered for one moment the ethics of international jurisprudence at sea when the lives of so many Chinese passengers were seriously jeopardised? Would it have given the pirates their own way as they had it on so many previous occasions when Chinese were victimised, tortured, and left to death?

These are not idle questions. They are sensible points in favour of the action taken by the Commander of the British submarine.

CHRISTIE CASE.

DEFENDANT AGAIN GIVES EVIDENCE

HOW HE MET INFORMER.

The defence was opened by Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask before Major C. Wilson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon in the case in which James Christie and Christopher Bluhm are charged with criminal conspiracy to defraud.

In opening the defence, Mr. Leask said that he would put in evidence from correspondence to show that legitimate oil business in conjunction with a man named Khan Sahib Mal Khan had taken place, and that drugs were never mentioned at any time. In referring to the part played by Haynes and the Chinese Police Reservist, Mr. Leask remarked that he did not like to use the word "plant," but certainly it was a trap by which the accused were arrested.

Christie's Evidence.

Christie was first called into the witness box, and gave his evidence in the absence of Bluhm who was removed from the Court. The evidence given by the first accused was in the main similar to that taken by Mr. R. E. Lindsell when Christie and Bluhm appeared before the Magistrate on a charge under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of undertaking to procure and supply morphia, on which they were discharged. Mr. Lindsell, deciding that there was no genuine offer to supply the oil, and suggested that the present charge be preferred against the accused.

Brigadier-General.

New statements made by Christie yesterday was that with the exception of a break during the War when he held the rank of acting Brigadier-General and was educated with the O.B.E. by the King at Buckingham Palace, he had been thirty years on the China Coast and had followed all sorts of occupations during life-time.

He proceeded to say that during his sojourn in China he had dealings with various Chinese Governments, first the Northern Government, and latterly with the Nationalist Government of South China, with whom he contracted for the supply of all sorts of war materials.

Meeting With Haynes.

After speaking about his introduction to Haynes in Shanghai by a mutual friend called Knight who referred to Haynes as "Leslie the Liar," Christie proceeded to describe his first meeting with Haynes in the lounge of the King Edward Hotel when Haynes suggested that he (Christie) should meet Kentwell, who was in town. Christie agreed, but the meeting never came off. Then Haynes asked for his address and visited him at Victoria Gardens. The conversation turned to arms. Haynes was very interested and there were subsequent meetings, during one of which Christie mentioned Bluhm as an oil man who was in town, and asked Haynes what he could do for him for saving the life of a Police Officer 27 years ago.

Au Young's Lie.

Asked to explain Au Young's evidence against him, Christie suggested that if he could lie once at his office by pretending that he could not speak English, he could lie again.

Regarding the cheque book mentioned by Christie earlier, Mr. King now produced the book and in ticking off various amounts, including one for \$8,740, put it to Christie that certain of these cheques had not been honoured. He (Mr. King) had established this on writing to the Bank at Tientsin.

Christie replied that the cheques would not be honoured if not presented and pointed out that he had been in custody without access to his business affairs for several weeks already.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. King expressed his surprise that such a raid had been carried out. That was the first time he heard of it or of the name of the gentleman concerned, and remarked that if it had really happened, it took place without his knowledge and through a misunderstanding.

No Confirmation.

Mr. Leask said he would make independent enquiries to clear up the matter. He had been unable to obtain police confirmation, where it should have been forthcoming.

Christie further complained that the Police had seized all his private papers including his cheque book.

In cross-examination by Mr. King, Christie agreed that after the first mention of what he said was oil and the term "goods" was used morphia, the term "goods" was used throughout the negotiations.

Lost O.B.E.

With regard to his O.B.E., Christie said that he subsequently lost it as the result of being convicted in an arms case in Shanghai. However, he had not been directly notified about the matter. He heard through his solicitors and saw a newspaper clipping which a friend sent to him.

He said in reply to a question by Mr. King that he did not propose to call witnesses with regard to the arms deal with the Chinese Army, because he was not charged with dealing in arms.

"Always Unreliable."

With regard to his O.B.E., Christie said that he believed Haynes was honest in the oil deal, and when he was introduced to him as "The Liar" he thought it was a joke at the time. "But I certainly think now it must be true," he added. Haynes was certainly an unreliable person. He had always been unreliable.

Questioned with regard to his knowledge of Haynes' financial affairs in Shanghai, Christie said that he was not making allegations, but was stating that he knew it as a fact that Haynes always had post dated cheques, and was troubled by these.

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SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ALLEGED GUNMAN IN POLICE COURT.

FOUR CHARGES.

The second of the three men who were taken into custody by the police in connection with the shooting affray in which Sergeant McMahon and other police officers were wounded, two fatally, by a party of four Chinese gunmen early in the morning of December 7, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

The charges against the accused were: (1) armed robbery, (2) shooting with intent to murder, (3) shooting with intent to resist arrest, and (4) possession of firearms.

The afternoon was occupied with evidence relating to the first charge.

The proprietor of the Mei Sun Cafe was the first witness called. He said that at 1.30 a.m. on the night of December 7, two men entered his restaurant. There were no other customers at the time as it was usual for the restaurant to close before 2 p.m. The two men ordered a beefsteak each, and, when added, one cup of wine for the two. Later another two persons entered, and they ordered chicken and rice, but, strangely, this pair also ordered a cup of wine between them.

The two parties sat at different tables and the two men who were the last to enter finished their meal first and proceeded to the counter to pay their bill.

While the four men were having their meal, a fold of the shop had been busy putting up the shutters and closing the street door.

As one of the two men, who had risen, was about to pay the man behind the counter, the other opened the street door and looked furtively about, then returning to the shop eventually.

The next moment both men whipped out their revolvers and threatened witness, as well as the other folds. The two other customers, at about this moment, produced firearms, and other the four robbers, bound and gagged the folds of the restaurant and pushed them into a cubicle at the back of the premises.

The key of the safe was obtained from the witness and altogether a sum of money amounting to \$185 was stolen.

Two waiters from the restaurant corroborated this evidence and one of them identified the prisoner as being one of the first two of the robbers who entered the cafe that night.

SHOP SIGNS.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

AMUSING EXAMPLES.

A young missionary now in Shanghai writes:

"The influence of Great Britain in China is remarkable. For instance, we find English printing on the currency, English printing on the postage stamps, and the common language outside of China is pidgin English."

"Some of the shop signs are very amusing for the English is not all that it should be. On a millionaire's shop in Szechuan Road is a sign: 'Orders promptly executed.' While over a furrier's is the sign: 'Fur coats made to order, your skin or ours.'

"At another milliner's shop is the notice: 'Ladies can have fits upstairs, and in a candy shop we read: 'Try our candy, each peace made with tender care.'

The Rev. Walter Weston, formerly British Chaplain at Yenan, adds the following

MR. WU.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

REPROACHING NATIONALISTS.

Shanghai, Dec. 29.—In a letter to the Nationalist Government dated December 28, Mr. C. C. Wu, resigned his post as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Wu's resignation, as he himself explained, was prompted by a sense of regret "of his inability to have accomplished anything" since his acceptance of the portfolio. The Central Government, Mr. Wu pointed out, during the past few months, had not been always able "to compel the enforcement of its orders within and without," due to a state of continual internal dissension, whereas "foreign relations are invariably intimately bound up with the state of internal affairs." Under the circumstance, Mr. Wu could find no useful purpose in his continuation in the office.

Pending the appointment of his successor, by "a new administration which is about to be ushered in," Mr. Wu in the letter also informed the Government that he has instructed Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to assume temporary charge of the affairs of the Ministry.

The following is a translation of Mr. C. C. Wu's letter of resignation to the Nationalist Government:

Following the reunification of the Nanking and Hankow groups in the Party and the consequent reorganisation of the Nationalist Government, I was instructed to continue to serve as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Unworthy as I am, I felt in duty bound to accept the momentous task entrusted to me in view of the fact that at that time the political situation was just being stabilised and there was an urgent call for my services. Since the establishment of the Government, however, the political situation, especially as regards the Central Government, has been continually in an unsettled state, so much so that the realisation of various plans in connection with foreign relations has become impossible. I need scarcely point out that foreign relations are intimately bound up with the state of internal affairs. Where internal dissensions exist, diplomatic success is impossible. It is within easy recollection that soon after the Nationalist Armies captured Wu-han, we succeeded in securing the retrocession of the Hankow and Kiu-kiang Concessions, and our renewed strength at that time compelled the attention of the whole world. However, when the Nanking and Hankow regimes were set against each other and the party split was in clear evidence, the efforts of both regimes in connection with diplomatic affairs came to a practical standstill. Past facts testify conclusively to the truth of my statement.

Labouring as I have done under difficulties when the Central Government cannot always compel the enforcement of its orders within and without, I feel that, while I ought not to evade responsibility, no useful purpose can be served by my continuance in office, and I regret my inability to have accomplished anything during the past few months. As a new administration is about to be ushered in, I deem this an opportune moment for me to tender my resignation. I request, therefore, that I may be relieved of my various offices in order that the present administration be wound up and a new regime be inaugurated.

I am permitted to express a sincere hope, as better days are approaching, for the early stabilisation of the political situation and renovation of party and political affairs. Particularly, I hope that whatever obstacles have stood in the way of the conduct of foreign relations will be forthwith removed, so as to facilitate the task of the foreign minister and enable him to devote his undivided attention to his proper duties. Only under these circumstances can the diplomatic programme of Dr. Sun be realised in the near future.

I shall proceed to Shanghai on the presentation of this dispatch. Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been instructed by me to assume temporary charge of the affairs of the Ministry.

Shanghai, 28th Dec. 1927.

(Signed) CHAO-CHU WU.

Sun Wu's Resignation.

The petition for the acceptance of resignation of his post as the Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government on December 27, by Mr. Sun Wu. In the petition, Mr. Sun set forth at length the reasons compelling him to resign, of which the following is a resume:

After having reviewed the circumstances leading to his acceptance of the Finance portfolio on October 1, Mr. Sun gave the recalcitrant attitude of Anhui and Chekiang, particularly Chekiang, as the main reason for his resignation.

BIAS BAY.

AN EXCELLENT SCHEME MISCHIEFS.

A HOME VIEW.

London, Dec. 29.—

Hong Kong papers reaching here by last mail report that the Canton authorities had given orders for the Bias Bay pirates to be "smoked out." Unfortunately, a change of Government has taken place in Kwangtung, and it is just possible that a very excellent scheme has miscarried. However, as an indication, if nothing more, that one section of South China politicians is prepared to do its duty in this connection if given a chance the news is good. Whether the pirates would wait to be "smoked out" is another matter.

We ("China Express & Telegraph") recall a smoking out affair of twenty odd years ago. A notorious gang conducted their nefarious operations from the island of Colowan, near Macao, and became so daring that they actually raided one of the schools in the Portuguese colony and carried off many of the children (all Chinese), whom they held for ransom. There was some sort of dispute about the ownership of the island, but the Portuguese finally surrounded and bombarded it, the Chinese gunboats looking on. There being no sign of life, let alone surrender, the Portuguese at the close of the third day landed under cover of darkness, and blocking up the mouth of a cave with straw, set fire to it. Much to their astonishment the smoke emerged from numerous other caves and revealed an underground warren of great dimensions, in which were found, not the pirates—they had escaped by swimming to the mainland in the darkness—but a wonderful storehouse of stolen property and provisions, a number of infatuated old people, and nearly all the missing children. Half-dead with suffocation and encumbrance, the emancipated captives were restored to health in the hospitals of Macao and, happy to relate, nothing more was heard of the pirates of Colowan.

It is not unlikely that the Bias Bay gang has similar hiding places. The nature of the new plan for dealing with them has now become known. The proposal is that the British, American, Japanese, French and Italian Ministers should strongly address the various authorities in China, inviting them to take measures to suppress the Bias Bay pirates and to prevent any further piracy. If the various Chinese authorities either refuse the Powers' request or fail to suppress the pirates, it is proposed to constitute a five-power naval patrol to watch the approaches to Bias Bay and to prevent any pirated vessels from being piloted into the notorious lairs. The job will not be complete, however, without a "smoking out" expedition, and the Chinese authorities know it.

financial independence on the part of the above-mentioned two provinces not only made Mr. Sun's scheme of financial unification impossible, but actually hampered the practical task of meeting the budget.

In the case of Anhui, the Director of the Opium Suppression Bureau and the Director of the Koled Tobacco Tax Bureau, appointed by Mr. Sun's Ministry were prevented from taking up their posts by the illegal intervention of the military authorities of the provinces. Furthermore, Anhui established its own special Kerosene Tax Bureau, in contradistinction to the one created by the Central Government, so that the officials appointed by the Ministry could not properly function under this anomalous condition.

The Recalcitrant Provinces. "Yet," said Mr. Sun Po, we could understand this of Anhui, because Anhui has always been placed under military rule; but in the case of Chekiang, which advertised itself to be under strictly civil rule, under the sponsorship of a group of scholars, the situation is more difficult to explain. The reclamation of waste land, for instance, is a function always reserved for the Central Government. But Chekiang expressly telegraphed the Government not to send any official for that purpose. The regulation governing the Examination of Deeds, promulgated by the Central Government, was objected to by the Chekiang authority as conflicting with the regulations drafted by the provincial government. The establishment of the Chekiang Opium Monopoly Bureau, in the face of the Central Government's general scheme for the suppression of opium, and without the permission of the Ministry, is again an open and flagrant violation of the order of the Government. Finally, Chekiang refused even to pay over to the Central Government the month's sum of \$500,000 on the ground that the Government still owes Chekiang Province \$70,000,000 as military funds advanced.

Mr. Sun, by way of concluding the petition, stated that he could not but construe the unparallelled action of Chekiang as either an expression of its non-confidence in the Central Government or in Mr. Sun himself, as the Government's accredited Minister of Finance. In either of the above cases and also in consideration of the importance of Chekiang to the finance of the Government, Mr. Sun thought best to resign his post as the Finance Minister, which, he hoped, clear the way for an earlier administration more congenial to the recalcitrant provinces.

(Continued on Next Column)

MODERN GULLIVER.

AN ANCIENT TALE WITH NEW IDEAS.

ADVANCED SCIENCE.

I have just returned from Lilliput. Since Gulliver's day it has developed enormously. In fact, one might almost say it has reached its millennium, for the miniature Hong has down with the miniature lamb, and water (h. and c.) has been laid on to all the houses.

Unfortunately you can only reach it at this time of the year, a few weeks before Christmas, but the journey is not so fatiguing, or so risky, as it used to be. Part of it will you find in High Holborn, and from there it is an easy stretch to Oxford-Street, and so on to Queen's Road, Bayswater, and Kensington-High-Street, narrates a special representative in the "Morning Post."

If nature has made you small of stature, it will do you good to go to Lilliput, and feel like Gollath for a while. But go now, before the elder brothers and sisters of the Lilliputians have returned from school to overshadow you again. Begin with the country of the Gamage-Lilliputians.

Modern Doll's House.

They have, perhaps, the most advanced scientific and industrial development. Consider, for instance, their domestic appliances. Here is a "gas" stove six-inches high, with an array of frying and stew pans, which will cook infinitesimal dinners. Here is a vacuum cleaner, scarcely higher, which is guaranteed to clean the Lilliputian carpets. And here is a perfect sewing-machine, for the Lilliputians are delicate seamstresses.

The Gamage-Lilliputians know how to amuse themselves. "Away with your highbrow delights," they say, "we want the circus." And here it get it; a circus with two full-sized human clowns and a lady in pink and a black bull with wobbly knees, all in a room about the size of your own dining-room.

Go next to the Selfridge-Lilliputians. Their's is a country high above the clouds (of Oxford-Street), up to which you rush at swoop in an express lift. They are a sporting folk, particularly fond of motoring and motor racing. They have most of the latest models, some of them only sixteen or twenty inches long, with balloon tyres and spare wheels, and everything that the cars of up-to-date a people ought to have.

Magic Forest.

That is one of the peculiarities of the modern Lilliputians. They will laugh at you if you show them a miniature car or steamship or train that is not perfect in every detail. You can't deceive them. They know as much as you do, for they have studied the ways of human beings. They have also studied modern sanitation, for, among other things, they will show you with immense pride the bathroom of one of their houses, fitted with hot and cold water.

The Whiteley-Lilliputians are, perhaps, the most up-to-date of all, for they have introduced a new form of miniature greyhound racing, with mechanical dogs. They are especially fond of animals, delighting to wander in a magic forest where fierce-looking but perfectly well-intentioned beast give them delicious thrills by springing out at unexpected places.

Minature Circus.

If you have not had enough of Lilliputians by this time, try those of the Barker country. They are the most frivolous of all. Their circus is a jumble of clowns and performing elephants, dogs, lions, geese, horses, and lions, all of Lilliputian dimensions, and all jumping and swinging and balancing and being funny at the same time. Their children, too, are very unusual, having lost that doll-like expression they used to have, and assumed, most of them, a coy, rather naughty air. They no longer believe in sailing, but travel about the waters of Lilliput in fast motor launches with knife-edged bows.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. S. Pettit, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pettit, of Weybridge, and Miss Gwyneth Eddy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montague Eddy, of Buenos Aires.

The "Petit-Journal" says that Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, whose resignation is announced, will leave Paris with a reputation for prudent diplomacy and high culture.

The engagement is announced between Ralph Colley Smith, M.C. Writer to the Signal and Jessie Elizabeth, only daughter of Philip B. Coulson, M.B., C.M., L.L.D., Shand.

In consideration of the importance of Chekiang to the finance of the Government, Mr. Sun thought best to resign his post as the Finance Minister, which, he hoped, clear the way for an earlier administration more congenial to the recalcitrant provinces.

(Continued on Next Column)

CINEMA NOTES.

"BEAU GESTE" AT QUEEN'S THEATRE.

FINAL SCREENINGS TO-DAY.

Major Wren's famous story of the French Foreign Legion, "Beau Geste," will be screened at the Queen's Theatre for the last time this evening. Ronald Colman, Alice Joyce, Noah Beery, Mary Brian, Neil Hamilton, William Powell, Norman Trevor, Victor McLaglen and Ralph Forbes are the principal players. "Beau Geste" is a mystery story of the Foreign Legion in the deserts of Africa. It tells of three young Englishmen who disappear from after a famous sapphire, "The Blue Water," belonging to their aunt is stolen. The amazing sequel is enacted in a remote fort in the Sahara. After an Arab attack, reinforcements arrive to find every man at his post—dead. The commanding officer has a French bayonet through his heart, and a startling confession concerning the theft of "The Blue Water" is clutched in the hand of the dead soldier. "Beau Geste" is a great picture in every sense of the word, and it fully deserves its success in Hong Kong. Owing to the length of the picture—10,000 feet—performances start promptly at the special times advertised, namely 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 and 9.30 and the picture begins immediately after the overture.

WORLD THEATRE.

There will be a change of feature picture at the World Theatre to-day where the topic film "Canton Under the Reds" is still being screened. The new picture is "Rudolph Valentino's romantic comedy drama, "The Eagle," the action of which takes place in Russia before the revolution. Rudolph Valentino appears in three distinct guises. First as a Cossack officer wearing the most striking uniform of his career. Then as the Eagle, the mysterious bandit, whose exploits thrill all Russia. Then he masquerades as a French tutor and enters the home of his mortal enemy. The picture has more comedy than any other Valentino picture. The background is rich and decorative. No expense was spared in making this picture for the screen's most romantic star.

"The Eagle" and "Canton Under the Reds" will be screened at the World Theatre until Saturday.

"THE SHOW-OFF."

The plot of "The Show-Off," the new picture at the Star Theatre to-day, is a simple, straightforward affair, dealing with an average family and developing the sort of comic, pathetic and dramatic incidents that people experience in real life. Interest in the story centres about a conceited, boastful rail-road clerk, who stirs up considerable trouble for himself and his wife's family with his lies and unlimited nerve. However, just when financial ruin stalks the family in the face, he turns around and puts over a big deal that brings them all many thousands of dollars. The story gains in the telling by the sincere, spontaneous acting of the cast.

Ford Sterling is the bragging clerk

Lois Wilson, Louise Brooks and Gregory Kelly acquit themselves with distinction. "The Show-Off" will be screened until Saturday.

"KID BOOTS" TO-MORROW.

The new picture at the Queen's

Theatre to-morrow, according to a special advertisement in this issue, is "Kid Boots," a big comedy hit that must not be confused with Harold Lloyd's "The Kid Brother."

Eddie Cantor, famous as a stage comedian, plays the leading role in "Kid Boots," and he has the support

of an able company led by Clara Bow, Billie Dove, and Lawrence Gray.

New York's picturesque east

side, where second-hand stores reign

supreme and keen competition de-

velops strange methods, offers wide

scope for the opening scenes.

Cantor, as a shop assistant, finds

himself up to his neck in difficulties

through a rapid sequence of riot-

ously funny situations, he is thrust

into an exclusive golf club as a

caddy—and he has never even seen

a golf ball! His predicament be-

comes more involved with the en-

trance of Clara and her villainous

would-be lover. Further colour is

lent by the conflicting loves of

Lawrence Gray and Billie Dove.

The picture ends with a highly

amusing "thrill".

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between

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Admiral H. A. Willey, who was chosen to succeed Admiral Hughes as head of the U. S. Navy. He assumed the role of commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet aboard the flagship "Texas".

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

December 4.—Tegucigalpa (Honduras); Lindbergh arrived and will proceed to Nicaragua on an aerial mission of "goodwill."

Mr. J. D. Bush read a paper at yesterday's meeting of the Hong Kong Rationalist Association on "Reconstruction in Modern Ethics."

Moscow, January 4.—An exchange of political prisoners has been effected at the frontier town of Kolosovo involving 29 Poles and 9 Russians.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announces that its cable to Chefoo has been repaired and that telegrams to North China are subject to normal delay only.

The late Mr. Samuel Scrutton Roberts (52), of Cranford, Russell Road, Clacton-on-Sea, late of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, left £8,684 (net personal estate £8,684).

A general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., has been called for Monday, January 9, at 12 noon to consider a proposal for the reduction of the capital of the Company.

Dr. T. C. Lomio has been seconded for service under the Government of Kolonan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Taye, after a holiday in Europe, left England for the Straits on December 13.

Mr. F. G. Bourne, Coroner for Singapore, has booked his passage from home by the "Devanha."

Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, Commander-in-Chief of the National Naval forces, returned to Shanghai from Nanking.

Mr. Wong Pei-chun, Minister of Communications, and Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government, has left Shanghai for Nanking.

Arrangements are being made to give a ten-weeks' season of international grand opera, beginning in May 1928, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The best available international artists will be engaged, including many of those who have appeared during previous seasons.

The Helena M.v. is giving a Concert on Thursday, January 12, at 5.30 p.m. The programme will consist of Liza Lehman's Non-sense songs from "Alice in Wonderland" and songs from Shakespeare. Tickets to be booked at the Secretary's office. Tens may be had from 4 p.m. onwards.—Advt.

The remains of an old motor car which have been lying on Avenue Edward VIII, Shanghai, since May last were ordered by the Provisional Court to be confiscated. The application was made by Inspector Mills who stated that what was left of the car was "of no use except for old iron." Inquiries had been made at all garages, but no claimant to the relic could be found.

The sudden interruption of a lecture tour which Roald Amundsen, the Polar explorer, has been making in America is still a mystery. The tour was abruptly terminated, and the explorer sailed for home. Amundsen stated that under no conditions would he ever go back to America to lecture. Amundsen will probably make a similar tour in South America.

Investigation has established that the silverware seized by Customs officials in Riga is not the property of the British Embassy in Petrograd. All the silverware, which was sold by auction in Moscow by the Communist Child's Welfare Committee and exported by M. Karlin, a Riga merchant, was the property of Prince Yousopoff, which was confiscated by the Communists. Prince Yousopoff's coat-of-arms was mistaken for the British.

Mr. Frank Hodges, formerly secretary of the British Miners' Federation, who is lecturing in Denmark, said in an interview that ten years from now no more coal would be used. Its place would be taken by oil. When dealing with the labour situation in England, he said that the day of big strikes was over. Workers now realised the importance of industrial co-operation, which would serve their interests better than idle phrases.

The retirement, says the "N.C. Daily News" of December 31, beginning to-morrow, of Mr. T. A. ("Papa") Clark as manager and secretary of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., is an announcement which will be heard with considerable interest by the many friends Mr. Clark has in Shanghai. Apart from his numerous business affiliations which have made him a well-known character locally, Mr. Clark possesses a personality which is without exaggeration, has made him during his 33 years of residence here, one of the best known and liked men in Shanghai.

Four portable greyhound racing tracks will be touring England early in the New Year. This latest innovation in greyhound racing is being run by two companies, whose combined capital is £90,000. Mr. Fred Karno is general manager of one, and Mr. Victor Sheridan is managing director of the other. Complete with electric hare, fifty to one hundred dogs, and track, the outfit will tour the country, stopping at towns of 50,000 people or more. The track is flexible, being made up of sections fitting together, and can be erected in a few hours. The motors with the outfit will generate the electricity, and the hare will be capable of 45 to 50 miles an hour. Local dogs will be encouraged to take part in the meetings.

The Robert Dollar Co. were complainants in the Provisional Court in the case of a coolie charged with stealing a blanket, valued at \$10, from the s.s. "President Jackson." A representative of the company stated that there had been a gang of thieves operating on the President boats and, every time a vessel arrived in Shanghai, they would steal the baggage and effects of the passengers or the crew. Accused said that he found the blanket thrown in a corner and, as he thought that nobody wanted it, he picked it up, and was about to take it away when he was arrested. A watchman stated that he found the blanket under the accused's coat. Judge Ling, with whom sat Mr. Van den Berg, as American Consular Deputy, sentenced accused to three months' imprisonment.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—A hysterical Berlin, Dec. 13.—A hysterical widow to-day stabbed and wounded the 65-year old Socialist Mayor of Toulon, France.

The Ranees of Sarawak and Miss Elizabeth Brooke left G2, Portland Place on November 24 for Kuching, Sarawak. They will be away until April.

Paris, January 4.—The death is announced of M. Fernand Bertaux, a high official of the Foreign Ministry, who had extensive diplomatic service in China.

The Ranees of Sarawak and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brooke, are arriving in Singapore from home on the P. & O. steamer "Devanha" en route to Sarawak.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong St. David's Society will be held on Friday, January 13 at Mr. D. J. Lewis' office, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, at 6.30 p.m.

Passengers due to-day on the P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" from Home include:—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. McDermott, Sir Henry and Lady Pollock, the Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Dupuy.



THOMAS J. WALSH, Senator from Montana, who is mentioned as an acceptable dry candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Richard Hope Chapman, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong, to Miss Margaret Edith Macgregor, of Glamorganshire.

A Christmas present in the form of £14,642 was presented to Mme. Nungesser, the mother of the missing French aviator, and Mme. Coli, the wife of his companion. The money, which was known as the Nungesser-Coli Fund, was collected in Paris and New York by a number of prominent American citizens.

Communist influence among the districts of Kiangsu is still being discovered. A Kuo Wen agency report from Kiangsu states that troops have been despatched to nearby villages for the suppression of Communist activities which recently resulted in the burning down of many houses, and the death of several villagers.

The Regent of Cheriton, Raden Mas Adipati Arloindono, Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau and Knight of the Netherlands Lion, died in Tjikini Hospital. He was a member of the People's Council and was taken ill during a sitting. He had been 40 years in the service of the Government, 20 years of which were spent as Regent of Cheriton. The funeral took place at Cheriton.

Sir Denison Ross has been attending in Brussels the meetings of the recently created International Institute of Africa Languages and Cultures, which Sir Frederick Lugard, a former Governor of Hong Kong, is the president. This Institute is occupied in collecting, tabulating, and making available for the public information concerning African folk-lore, languages, history, and education.

The French authorities have decided to confer the Municipal gold medal on Mr. Paul Se, who has been a teacher at the Franco-Chinese Municipal school for 29 years. Mr. Se was a pupil at the school and when he graduated in 1899 he took up the post of teacher which he has held ever since with great distinction. The decoration will be conferred on him at the prize distribution to be held at the school on January 14.

Passengers leaving on the R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" yesterday for Shanghai, included:—Mr. R. J. Paterson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company; Mr. A. M. Parker, Passenger Agent for the C.P.S. at Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. R. Shaw (Mr. Shaw is with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Shanghai); Mr. J. H. Bachhouse, Mrs. J. H. Geare, wife of the Manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., Hong Kong; and Mr. J. Oran Sheppard, with the C.P.R. at Shanghai.

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"SCENES AND SCREAMS"

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A WEEK'S PAPERS
IN ONE

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

SEND IT HOME!

Another exciting week in the history of Canton is outlined in the "Overland China Mail."

General Li Chai-sum has returned from Shanghai to the Kwangtung capital and resumed control of the Kwangtung faction, which has been in occupation of the city since the Ironsides departed after driving the Communists away. Chinese observers and correspondents in the "Overland," suggest that a period of calm lies before the city, always provided that interference does not materialise from the Nanking leaders.

In the north there is a lull. No fighting has been reported during the past few days, and it is stated that Shansi has put peace offering before Peking.

Political differences and shufflings still rule in the Shanghai-Yangtze sectors. Latest moves are outlined by "Overland" correspondents and the regular cable services.

This week's issue also contains accounts of the new Christie case, in which the ex-Colonel and his companion figure as defendants in another charge, together with full descriptions of New Year holiday sport and the Colony's social events.

READY TO-MORROW.

Mall via Suez closes at 10.30 a.m. on Friday.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

SPORTS

INTERPORT SOCCER.

Team Selected To Play Shanghai.

FINAL TRIAL GAME.

Rev. Alexander Will Captain Locals On Tour.

By "Rover."

The Interport XI were without Wynne (Police) and Tao Kwei-shing (Chinese Athletic). Brittan (Police) coming in for Wynne and the Interport team started with ten men. Ng Kam-chuen (Chinese Athletic) joined the Interport team soon after the kick off and Brittan went to outside right.

The teams lined out as under: Hong Kong Interport XI.—Goal Clarke (Police); Backs: Ng Kam-chuen (Chinese Athletic); Xavier (Recreio); Half Backs: Everest (K.O.S.B.); Sims (R.A.M.C.); Remedios (Recreio); Forwards: Brittan (Police); McNiven (Scots Guards); Gosano (Recreio); Suen Kum-shun (Chinese Athletic); Chan Kwong-ku (Chinese Athletic); Navy—Goal: Bradley; Backs: Barcombe, Baker; Half Backs: McCormack, Farlow, Voller; Forwards: Goodman, Nash, Evans, Leonard, Jones. Referee: Captain Austin.

The absence of Wynne, Lam Yuk-ying and T' Kwai-shing robbed the game of its attractiveness while Northery was still a notable absentee from the Naval side. The Navy however fielded a good team and the forwards are becoming an effective line by playing together frequently.

From the kick off the naval lads made tracks for the Hong Kong goal where Clarke was kept very busy, and Leonard just missed with a good effort after a fine combined run by the Navy forwards.

The Hong Kong team attacked through Suen who passed to Chen the outside left making tracks for the Navy relieved, but Remedios again put Hong Kong on the attack. Navy were the first to score and from a dash through by their forwards Brittan miskicked in front of goal and Evans netted easily, giving Clarke no chance.

The Athletic back now joined the Interport team and Britain went forward. Sims set his forwards going and Chen centred nicely to Gosano who gave to McNiven, the guardsman just driving outside.

Navy again took up the attack Leonard being conspicuous and Clarke brought off a couple rattling good saves. The Interport forwards were now shaping better and McNiven twice shot hard, but Bradley was safe. Danger to the Navy threatened from the Interport left wing and Chen, receiving on the left, led in front of goal and beat Bradley all ends up, levelling the scores.

Brittan just missed scoring for the Interport with a fine drive and following a good Naval burst which Xavier cleared Gosano came right through with a fine goal the same player adding another just after a selected team leading by 3 goals to one at the interval.

In the second half the Interport took charge and for about forty minutes of this half panned Navy in and only faintly shooting, prevented a large score.

After long waiting, we are at last to be given another belt match for the cruiserweight title. This will be staged at the National Sporting Club between Ted Moore, of Plymouth, and Frank Moody, of Pontypridd.

The records and prowess of the two contestants guarantee a really good contest. Although neither is a true cruiserweight, both scaling under 11st, they are well matched in every respect, and both have had an extensive experience of American methods.

Moody can be regarded as a one punch man, while Moore depends on his skill to keep out of range of the dangerous blows while sapping at his opponent's strength by the cumulative effect of jarring jabs.

American Record.

Moore's American record is the brighter, for while in the States he was never once knocked off his feet and always lasted the full distance against some of the best at the weight.

Moody, however, has developed considerably since his return to England, and by conceding considerable weight to opponents has appreciably increased his punching power.

An impressive gathering is expected at the Club, including the Prince of Wales.

I expect this bout to be fiercely contested. During the past few months, while Moody has improved considerably, Moore has shown signs of declining, but I still think that Moore's skill and evasiveness will act as a foil to the Welshman's power of punch, and will assist him to victory.—"Observer."

LOCAL GOLF.

FANLING NEW YEAR MEETING.

BOGEY POOL.

W. L. Dunbar (8), 1 up tie and divide.

K. S. Robertson (10), 1 up tie and divide.

Other scores:—

H. F. Bloxham (6) ... all square

G. Davidson (18) ... "

E. Grimes (12) ... "

L. R. Andrewes (6) ... 1 down

T. C. Monaghan (13) ... 1 down

W. Davison (18) ... "

N. K. Littlejohn ... "

M. H. Ivy ... "

47 cards taken out.

Medal Round.

H. F. Bloxham 81—6=75 wins

Other scores:—

T. C. Monaghan 89—13=75

N. K. Littlejohn 90—12=77

17 cards taken out.

Mixed Medal Competition.

Mrs. and A. E. Lissaman ... 91—16=75 win

Other scores:—

Mrs. and K. S. Robertson ... 88—12=76

Mrs. and T. S. Whyte Smith 86—9=77

Mrs. Syme Thompson and H. R. Remington ... 97—20=77

Mrs. and G. Murray ... 90—11=79

Mrs. Dodwell and E. D. Matthews ... 89—10=79

Mrs. Cameron and F. A. Redmond and F. A. Redmond ... 90—10=80

23 entries.

BOXING.

WANE OF PROFESSIONAL EXPONENTS.

N.S.C. SPECIAL.

Professional boxing is at such a low ebb in this country that even matches for Lonsdale belts are rare occurrences. New challengers for titles cannot be found, and the stage is taken up by stale and out-worn figures.

The last contest for the cruiserweight championship took place at Holland Park, between Gipsy Daniels and Tom Berry, and the contest was one of the most miserable performances that has been seen even in these lean years. Tom Berry, one of the stalwarts of the old school, had long been in the wane, but he was far below his formal form on that occasion.

After long waiting, we are at last to be given another belt match for the cruiserweight title. This will be staged at the National Sporting Club between Ted Moore, of Plymouth, and Frank Moody, of Pontypridd.

The records and prowess of the two contestants guarantee a really good contest. Although neither is a true cruiserweight, both scaling under 11st, they are well matched in every respect, and both have had an extensive experience of American methods.

Moody can be regarded as a one punch man, while Moore depends on his skill to keep out of range of the dangerous blows while sapping at his opponent's strength by the cumulative effect of jarring jabs.

American Record.

Moore's American record is the brighter, for while in the States he was never once knocked off his feet and always lasted the full distance against some of the best at the weight.

Moody, however, has developed considerably since his return to England, and by conceding considerable weight to opponents has appreciably increased his punching power.

An impressive gathering is expected at the Club, including the Prince of Wales.

I expect this bout to be fiercely contested. During the past few months, while Moody has improved considerably, Moore has shown signs of declining, but I still think that Moore's skill and evasiveness will act as a foil to the Welshman's power.

Team Selected.

Immediately after the trial match yesterday the Hong Kong Interport Selection Committee announced the following team to represent Hong Kong had been chosen:—

Goal: Clarke (Police).

Backs: Wynne (Police), Lee Yuk-tat (Chinese Athletic).

Half Backs: Remedios (Recreio), Sims (R.A.M.C.), Lam Yuk-ying (Chinese Athletic).

Forwards: Tao Kwei-shing (Chinese Athletic), McNiven (Scots Guards), Gosano (Recreio), Suen Kum-shun (Chinese Athletic), Rev. Alexander (K.O.S.B.).

Reserves: McBride (Club), Xavier (Recreio), Roche (Recreio).

Excepting that the Committee have selected Remedios (Recreio) instead of McBride (Club) and McNiven (Scots Guards) instead of

Rev. Alexander (K.O.S.B.)

the team is very similar to the team selected in these notes on Friday last, and is quite a good side. The selection of Roche as Reserve forward is a big surprise, and it is a civilian had to be selected for this position why have Silva and Lee Wai-koon been ignored? Silva being easily next to Gomes, the most dangerous forward in the Recreio XI.

CRICKET.

SECOND TEST MATCH IN AFRICA.

A WIN FOR ENGLAND.

Cape Town, Yesterday.

In fine weather, before a moderate attendance the test match was resumed by England who scored 428. Wynter scored 91.

South Africa had made 45 for no wickets at lunch time.

South Africa had scored 186 for five wickets up to the tea interval.

Taylor made 71 and Comilla 47.

South Africa were all out for 224.

England thus won by 87 runs.—Reuter.

HOUSE MATCHES AT DIOCESAN R.S.

GOOD PERFORMANCES.

During the 1st fortnight the Diocesan Boys' School have had their inter-house cricket matches. Although inter-house football and sports have long been an annual feature this is the first occasion on which inter-house cricket has been tried. The experiment proved a great success, much enthusiasm being shown in all the matches. Yellow House were the winners. The Diocesan Boys' School is doing very good work on behalf of cricket in the Colony and the following scores show that some promising talent is developing. D. J. Anderson, in particular, is doing extremely well with both bat and ball.

The scores were as follows:—

BLUE v. BROWN.

Blue.

D. J. Anderson, c Kavarana, b G. Lee.

A. T. Nemambhoy, run out.

S. C. Christie, b A. T. Lee.

E. T. Wood, c Kavarana, b A. Lee.

M. Yayahboi, b A. T. Lee.

W. Cunningham, not out.

V. White, not out.

Extras ... 14

Total ... 100

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

G. Lee ... 9 0 24

A. T. Lee ... 10 2 16

A. Musabhoi ... 8 0 19

W. Cunningham ... 6 0 27

Brown.

R. Reed, c Nemambhoy, b E. T. Wood.

W. M. Chan Yau, b Anderson.

A. T. Lee, run out.

Cheng Kam-to, c and b G. Lee.

W. Cunningham, not out.

S. A. Broadbridge, c and b G. Lee.

G. T. Lee, b Kwan.

Extras ... 11

Total ... 129

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

G. Lee ... 9 0 24

A. T. Lee ... 10 2 16

A. Musabhoi ... 8 0 19

W. Cunningham ... 6 0 27

Blue.

D. J. N. Anderson, b R. Lee.

A. S. A. Kyum, c H. A. T. Lee.

S. C. Christie, b R. Lee.

J. A. Shaw, b R. Lee.

A. T. Nemambhoy, b R. Lee.

H. A. Weller, not out.

Chan Kai-yuen, c and b R. Lee.

E. T. Wood, b R. Lee.

G. T. Lee, b Kwan.

A. Shirazee, b R. Lee.

Extras ... 12

Total ... 82

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

R. Lee ... 10 4 19

W. H. Kwan ... 10 1 15

Extras ... 3

Yellow.

F. R. Zimmerman, b A. T. Lee.

F. Shirazee, b Anderson.

R. Lee, c Christie, b Kyum.

Pong Pun-fong, b Anderson.

Ma Chiu-chong, c Anderson.

K. Yam ... 7

F. K. Lee, b Anderson.

J. Chamings, b Anderson.

G. L. Lindblom, c and b Kyum.

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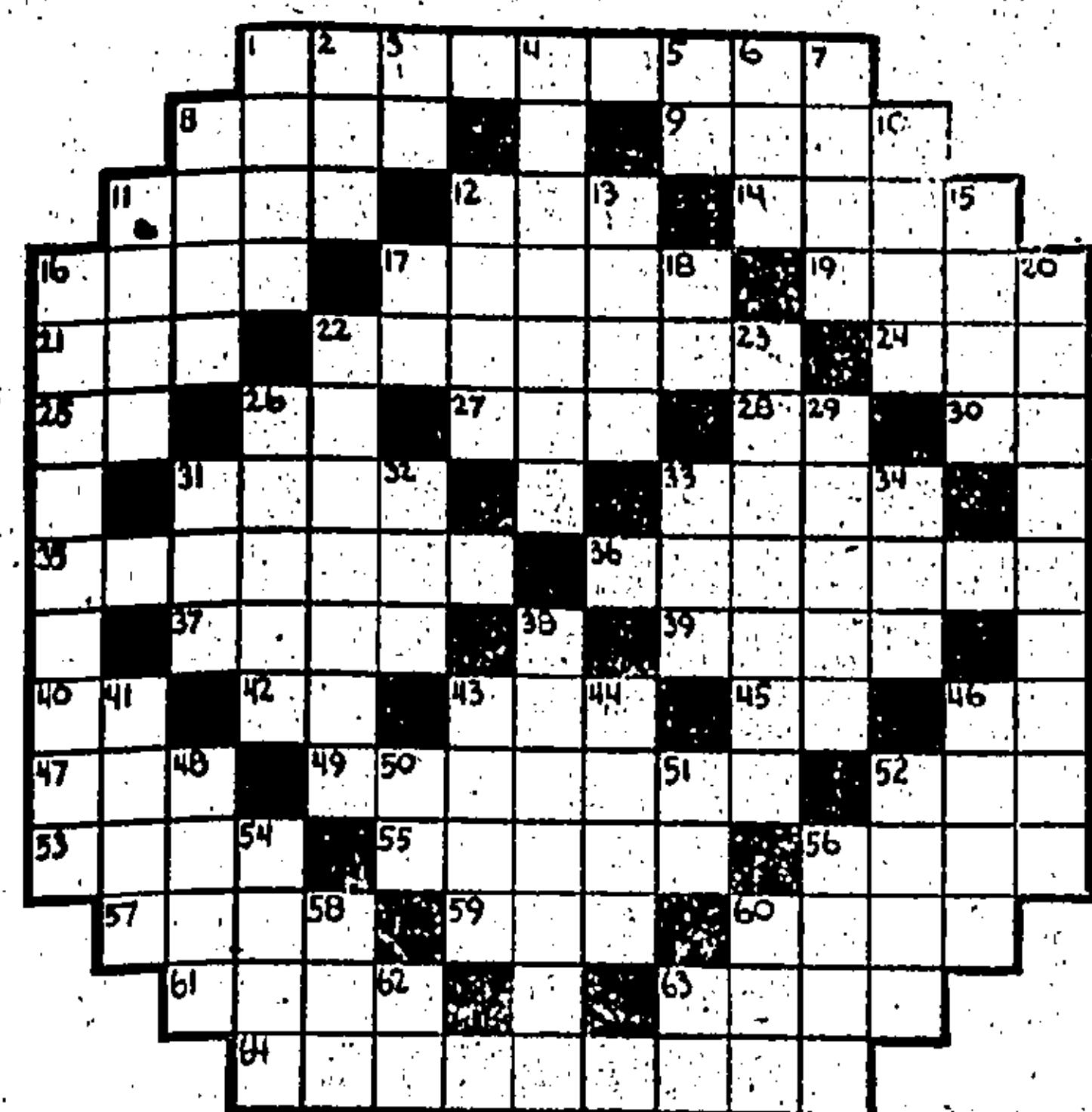
THEY DO BRING
THINGS CLOSER.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



© THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

1-Associates in
games
2-Wander
9-A vow
11-Constantly occupied
12-Legislative
enactment
14-An implement
16-Examination
17-Hell
19-A deck of a vessel
21-A rodent
22-Enflelded
24-State of equality
25-Preposition
26-The Keystone State
(abbr.)
27-Reverential fear
28-On account (abbr.)
30-Pronoun
31-Track
33-Warlike apparel of
a Roman
35-Sacs
36-To disarrange
37-To boil
38-The midlet of
a conjunction
42-Senior (abbr.)
43-Looked at
45-An article
46-Pronoun
47-At this time
49-Standing out
prominently

22-Male parents
23-A mat placed in
front of a door
24-Agreements
29-Once more
31-Secretion from
inflamed tissues
32-To cut with an axe
33-A beverage
34-Conjunction
38-Voluntary
renunciation of
a right (pl.)
41-A colt
43-To hit with the
open hand
44-Cry
45-Difficult
46-Obtained from
sheep
60-Like
61-A State of the
U. S. (abbr.)
52-A place of
gymnasium
apparatus
54-Stolen goods
55-Overwhelming
sorrow
58-Blemish
60-An insect
62-Prefit meaning
from
63-A physician (abbr.)

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

wife aspired to be a beauty; so that one can deduce from such evidence what Pall's appearance was likely to be who had neither her brother's ambition nor the pretty airs and graces of her French sister-in-law. As to education, had his sister's attainments equalled his wife's, one feels sure that Samuel would have mentioned the fact. Little Mrs. Pepys was fond of reading, it is true, but her writing and spelling put her fastidious husband to the blush, and it was he who instructed her in geography and arithmetic. Pall seems even to have lacked those lighter accomplishments—dancing, singing, and playing—which in those days compensated for the absence of more solid instruction.

Pepys's inimitable pen has left us many portraits and one daguerreotype—in masterly shadow—his sister Pall (writes Mr. G. H. Stevenson in the "Cornhill Magazine"). According to her brother, Pall was no beauty. What looks she possessed seem to have been somewhat temperamental. Happy, she could be—as we shall see—comely; dull, she was what Samuel styles with fraternal bluntness—plain. She was also, one regrets to say, a slattern, with no inclination apparently, though sufficiently young and able-bodied to improve matters in the untidy household at Brampton; and in the more private affair of personal cleanliness, going with the stream rather than against it. In Pall's day a bath was an ordeal to be deferred as long as possible; even washing one's feet seems to have been fraught with danger; while the state of people's heads may be inferred from Samuel's racy descriptions of these hunting with fine combs which the maid and her boy were wont to pursue upon his own to beguile the leisure of an evening at home. And Sam was a great dandy; and his

a pair of new pumps, which proved too small. When no one could suggest any remedy he declared himself unable to endure them any longer, removed them, and solemnly placed them by his side on a cushioned seat. One of the lords in waiting approached him and explained that his dress was incomplete. The Queen and Infantas were dancing; as he could not fail to see, a few yards off, and he must be good enough to resume his pumps at once. He tried, but the effort was agonizing, and he appealed to the friendly courtier to assist him. The latter went up to the King, who was soon observed in fits of laughter. Then he hurriedly disappeared from the ballroom, and returned bearing a pair of roomy, indeed huge, "bedroom" or "bath" slippers. "His Majesty," he said to the American, "bids you to accept these; they are his own, and he trusts that you will try them, and if you find them comfortable keep them."

Surgeon-Capt. O. W. Andrews, the author of "Seamarks and Landmarks," voyaged in H.M.S. "Ring-dove" in 1891-4, and visited many strange islands in the Pacific. He tells of a method by which certain French convicts in New Caledonia might marry:—In one of the prisons, nuns known as Soeurs de Saint-Joseph of Cluny, had a number of girls and widows under their supervision, and were permitted to select those they considered suitable for marriage. When a marriage was about to be permitted between a convict and one of these women prisoners the prospective bridegroom stood behind a grille while the eligible women paraded before him like a mannequin.

Sir Arthur Hardinge who writes "A Diplomatist in Europe" served Great Britain in five different European capitals. He tells a story of an American diplomatist, who attended a Court ball at Madrid in



WHO WOULD THINK SHE IS FORTY!

The Secret of Keeping Young.

This is an age of young people. It is unfashionable to admit oneself old. Instead of wearing caps and shawls now-a-days many grandmothers dance and are all the better for it. Some women even take to be the sisters of their own daughters.

What is the secret of looking and feeling young when well on middle life? Unquestionably it depends almost entirely upon the condition of the blood, from whom the blood, the whole system draws its nourishment, and when the blood is anemic, impure, languid, vitiated, the complexion fades, the face becomes drawn or puffy and lined, the eyes lose brightness, the spirit droops, elastically leaves the limbs, the muscles, the skin.

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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 5.)

one of those whose lot it was still to work out, in China, whose spiritual home, he might say, was in China, and it was not to be wondered at that the views of himself, and others similarly situated, coloured as they were by legal environment, were not always the same as those whose work lay in England. They thought, not unthinkingly, that they could diagnose the situation better than those ten thousand miles away, who were liable—he would hesitate to say really were—but who were liable to be prejudiced by what the man in the street might say or to give undue weight to the possible political reaction of any particular policy. They, on the other hand, explained differences of opinion between them, when they existed, by saying that those who worked in China were too close to form a proper perspective. With his great experience to help him, their chairman was able to hold the scales fairly and wisely guide the activities of the Committee. (Applause). I was, of course, especially the function of the Committee to present its point of view to the Foreign Office, and again in this department of its work they were particularly fortunate in having such a spokesman and advocate. (Applause). They might think he had unduly laboured the possibility of differences of opinion existing between those who lived in the East and those who lived at home, and amongst each of the different sections, and he dared say this was the case. They might have different ideas as to the right penance for China's ills. One thing, however, they were all agreed upon, and it was not, he hoped, out of place that, to save any possible misunderstanding, he should take

this opportunity of putting once again on record that, although some in China and also some at home were stigmatized as "diehards," "imperialists," etc., they, one and all, had very much at heart the well-being of the masses of China. (Applause).

He associated himself to the full with the opinions enunciated by Professor Soothill in his speech to the Oxford Luncheon Club ten days ago. He said that this country had the best of good will for China, and had done more for the welfare of its people than all the nationalists put together. He professed to confidence in the future, and that the common-sense, good-natured Chinese would in the end win out as against the agitators. But he went further, and urged that England and America should bring their united wisdom and experience to bear on China, and should not be satisfied with a policy of masterly inactivity when it came to the point of seeing that effect was given to their recommendations. Such a policy with which he should like to see associated their one-time ally, Japan, who had such a great stake in the country would not, in his opinion, be one of rash adventure, but rather the exemplification of the civilising aims of three great nations without an atom of wish for territorial aggrandisement but solely directed towards helping those who were not in a position to help themselves. (Applause). If such a policy was quite unrealisable, and he for one refused to admit it, then the views of those in China, and as they would have seen by the letter addressed to "The Times" by the China Committee in London, was that until Chinese nationalism had displayed more constructive capacity they must hold on to what they still had and for the sake of the rapidly population of China, as well as themselves, refuse to give up what

their legally-made treaties give them, thereby saving China from further destroying established institutions and making the present chaos more, and much more chaotic. (Applause)—and this line of action was entirely in accord with what in the privacy of their offices Chinese merchants themselves implored them to follow. (Applause). With the ghastly experience of Hankow ever before them, and the knowledge of the deplorable result of the retrocession of the Mixed Court in Shanghai, which as at present constituted well-nigh stultified all the efforts of the Municipal Police to check crime principally directed, he would emphasise, against Chinese—and in passing he would fain pay a tribute to the wonderful bravery and devotion to duty of that force—he could not believe that the time was opportune for further concessions. (Loud applause). It has been a source of great satisfaction to them in China to know that the China Committee, through which, as he had said, so much of the work of this Association was done, was presided over by a man of such ripe experience and sound judgment. As one of the signatories to the letter which the China Committee sent to "The Times" the other day, anything that I may say in praise of that letter was, to some extent, prejudiced, but he felt certain that it would be received with great satisfaction in China. In the advocacy of the policy there outlined, and its inevitable development, they were fortunate in having the services of their esteemed chairman, and that alone was sufficient to ensure their hearty endorsement of the toast. (Loud applause).

Lord Southborough, responding briefly to the toast of his health, thanked Mr. Massey for the kindly way he had spoken and those present for the hearty manner in which they had received it.

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Coats in general do not vary greatly in their outline. This season introduces many novelties in cut, but they are not startlingly new—rather they are subtly introduced. A few tucks or flares here and there and a different manner of placing fur creates a new aspect to the winter coat whereas there is really but little difference in the coats of last winter and this.

Lines are apt to be fairly straight, with a flare introduced for novelty. Coats vary in lengths with a three-quarter coat taking an important place in the scheme of things sartorially new.

Furs are much used in adding a rich effect and the newest coats use long-haired pelts lavishly. Fox is particularly smart. It shares its favour with fox and adds an effective trimming down the front of many of the newest models. The long shawl collar is particularly smart. It often is brought down the entire length of the coat, or in some cases to the waist.

Black velvet, as hinted in the Paris openings, is taking first place in creating some of the most interesting of the new models. It is most effective when combined with grey wolf or beige fox in the elaborate manner of the newer coats.

Black velvet, as hinted in the Paris openings, is taking first place in creating some of the most interesting of the new models. It is most effective when combined with grey wolf or beige fox in the elaborate manner of the newer coats.

Individual tastes may surely be satisfied if the new mode be followed. There appear to be every conceivable type of coat offered to the discriminating shopper. There are coats that are markedly for sports with their rough fabrics and sturdy furs. There are coats of svelts lines and flattering furs for the formal afternoon which introduces any number of fabrics, and of course there are elaborate coats for the evening that show originality in both cut and cloth.

There is a decided tendency to introduce fox or wolf fur in long stole-like effects down the front of coats. It creates one of the most attractive effects of the new fall mode. Two silver foxes, for instance, around the collar and down the front of a cloth coat is one of the favourite methods of introducing fur on an exclusive model.

To take the coats for sports or general wear, the rough tweeds and new woolens, such as gura cloth, are smartly seen in simple cuts trimmed with rport furs, among which are raccoon, wolf, caracal, beaver, leopard, skunk, kit fox, krimmer and other furs of appealing pelts. Wide collars and cuffs and patch pockets are the favoured means of adding a furred appearance to the sports coat. The lines themselves are severely simple with classic tailoring the feature of the coat.

New themes in coats show huge rectangles one over the other at corners to give an overlapping effect, based on geometrical lines built on the square, interesting motifs around the hips, cloth trimming on fur coats, bolero effects on the dresser coats, cape effects, wide bell-like sleeves and all sorts of odds for treatments.

Black velvet, which is again very much in the foreground of smart coats, is also lavishly trimmed with ermine. Velvet lends itself to the formal lines, which include bolero and cape effects and often uses a stole for the collar, or else an odd effect at the neck.

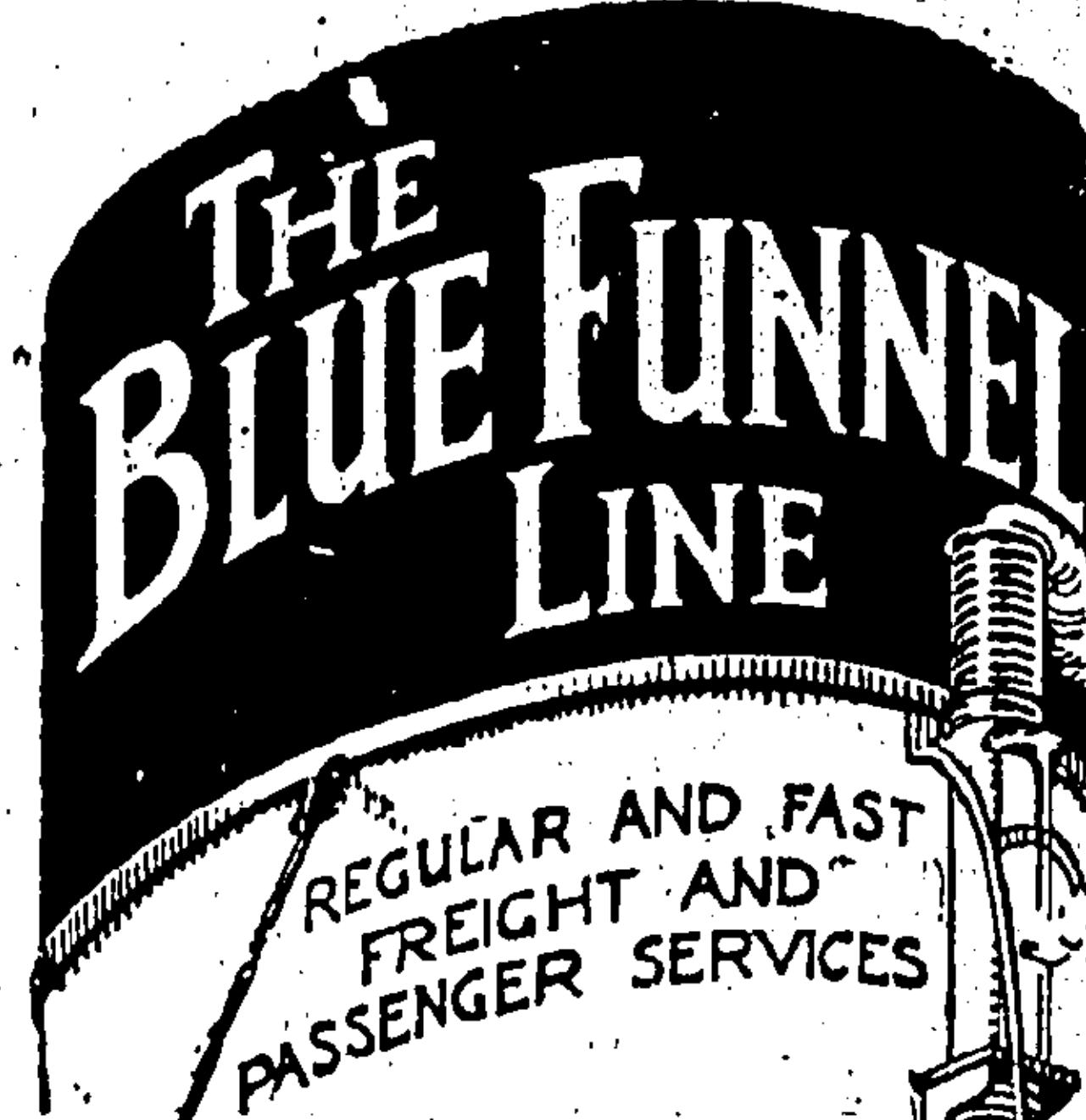
Belge on black is another favourite and both fox and dyed ermine appear to advantage in this combination. Blue fox is also a beautiful accompaniment to the more exclusive models in black.

Ann Rork, who wears many interesting clothes in the First National film "A Texas Steer," is seen in one of its scenes in a semi-sports coat of belge wolf, trimmed with a deep collar and stole effect of a baby fox that follows the general trend in the new coat mode.

wears a coat of interesting lines and new treatments. It is of black velvet, showing a sophisticated simplicity in outline and is smartly trimmed with one of the most exclusive of furs—chinchilla on collar and cuffs.

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"ANTENOR" 25th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PENSEU" 27th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ELECT" 1st Mar. 22nd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"via Ouchilana."

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"GLOOLOP" 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"MENTO" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ACHILLES" 31st Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"POLYPHEMUS" 1st Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"JOSE & YOKOHAMA" 7th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTEUS" 28th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LYCAN" 9th Mar. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"AENEAS" 8th Apr. New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 25th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"AENEAS" 20th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON" 1st Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Holders of Wireless Receiving Station Licences are reminded that their Licences for the year 1928 are due for renewal before the 15th instant. Fee \$5.00 per annum.

On and after December 4th Radio telegrams will be accepted at the Radio Counter 1st floor Government Building for transmission to all offices in British North Borneo at the rate of 40 cents per word."

INWARD MAIIS.

From	To	Per
THURSDAY, JANUARY	5	
Shanghai & Swatow	Szechuen.	
Shanghai & Amoy	Yingchow.	
FRIDAY, JANUARY	6	
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Morea.	
Australia & Manila	Taiping.	
SUNDAY, JANUARY	8	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Taiyo Maru.	
Calcutta & Straits	Namsang.	
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Grant.	
THURSDAY, JANUARY	19	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Canada.	

OUTWARD MAIIS.

For	To	Per
THURSDAY, JANUARY	5	
Shanghai & Swatow	Mexico Maru	3.30 p.m.
Shanghai & Amoy	Malwa	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY	6	
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Garmula.	
Australia & Manila	Havana Maru	2.30 p.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY	8	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Albert Vogler	4.30 p.m.
Calcutta via Straits	Phum Penh	5 p.m.
Formosa		
Saigon		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd Feb., 1928. K.P.O.: Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (7th Jan.) 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.: Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (7th Jan.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Morea.		
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 31st Jan. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (7th Jan.) 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. SATURDAY, JANUARY	Tyndareus.	7
Sandakan	Mausang	9.30 a.m.
Holhaw, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Linan	10 a.m.
Haiphong	Tonkin	2.30 p.m.
Manila & parcels only for Germany via Hamburg	Ermland	3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Antung	5 p.m.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Szechuen	5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwangchow	8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Kaijo Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY	9	
Fort Bayard, Holhaw & Haiphong	Song Bo	8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Sunning	8.30 p.m.
Amoy	Namsang	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, JANUARY	10	
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haining	1 p.m.
Straits, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 9th Feb. K.P.O.—Registration 1 p.m. G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Creates.	

Forwarders bearing vessel's name only.

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China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1928.

THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

INVITE INFORMATION FOR THE

1928 ISSUE

OF THE

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ALSO
CANTON REVOLT FILM

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Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20 Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15

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MAUDIE ST. CLAIR with FORD STERLING LOIS WILSON LOUISE BROOKS GREGORY KELLY ADOLPH COEN JESSE LASKY A Grandstand Picture



AT THE STAR TO SATURDAY
Continuous from 2.30 to 11.15

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U.S. APPOINTMENT.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Washington, Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the action of the Democrats and Independent Republicans in challenging the Government's policy in Nicaragua, both in the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Government is quietly proceeding with plans for the despatch of marine reinforcements.

The marine depot in New York is buzzing with warlike preparations, and quartermasters are working overtime to meet the emergency.

The Navy Department announces that several light cruisers are en route to Nicaragua from various points.

The State Department denies

the exaggerated report of American casualties in Nicaragua and gives the total in recent months as

16 killed and 40 wounded.—Reuter's American Service.

The Colony had a clean bill of health on Tuesday.

There were also two fatal cases of diphtheria, also fatal. A fatality from puerperal fever and one from influenza were notified.

The fact is emphasised that the proposed revised Franco-American Arbitration Treaty which is submitted to France's consideration is entirely separate from Mr. Kellogg's reply to M. Briand's proposal.

The fact may be recalled that in 1923 the Shipowners' Association of Norway has under deliberation an application which has been made to it and to the shipping organisations of Sweden and Denmark, asking them again to take into consideration the question of The Hague Rules. The International Shipping Conference, in making the suggestion, point out that while not ideal, it will be better for the world shipowners to agree than that injustices should be greater in individual countries.

The fact may be recalled that in

1923 the Shipowners' Association of Norway raised a series of objections to the existing scheme,

especially from the standpoint of the owners of tramp ships, it being

found impossible to recommend

Norway to adhere to the Brussels Convention of 1923. It is specially

the development which has taken

place in Holland and France which

has induced the International Shipping Conference to point out the necessity for establishing justification

for ensuring the rights which

in any case, the 1923 Convention

reserves to shipowners.

Holland

and France

have

been

adopted

AIR MAIIS.

SERVICE BETWEEN U.S.A. AND MEXICO.

Washington, Yesterday.

Negotiations are beginning immediately with the Mexican Post Office for the establishment of an air mail service between the United States and Mexico.—Reuter's American Service.

NO PAYMENT.

Chen Ting, a Chinese merchant of

No. 63, Connaught Road West, has

reported to the police that a Chi-

inese visited his office yesterday and

ordered 90 piculs of salt worth \$95

to be delivered on board the "Ta-

sham," payment to be made

after the goods had been loaded on

the ship. The salt was duly put

on board the "Taishan" but up to

the time the vessel sailed, no pay-

ment had been made for it. The

ship sailed with the salt in its hold.

DECEMBER RAINFALL.

Chung Chu, a workman employed

at the Kowloon Docks as a half re-

builder and oiler in the saw mills